The Daily Courant.

Tuesday, April 8. 1712.

THE second Point to be discussed, relates to the Troops in Flanders; concerning which, 'tis laid to the Charge of this State, that the first Proportion of Three to Two, agreed upon between King William of glorious Memory and this State, has not been observed by the States-General: that this State has furnished 20837 Men less than their Quota; and has not performed the Condition for prohibiting Commerce and Correspondence with France, on which the Troops of Augmentation in the Year 1703 were granted. For clearing this Point, it will not be unserviceable to subjoyn to this Memorial the Estimate (marked Numb. 2.) of the Forces as well of the Queen, as of the States-General, which was laid before the Lower House, and upon which doubtless the Resolutions or Votes of that House, in this Respect, were passed.

In the first place, it must not be omitted to observe on the said Estimate, that in the general Charge for the Year 1701, the 44092 Men which the united Netherlands kept up after the Peace of Ryswick, are mixed with the 34866 Men which were taken into Service immediately after the Death of Charles the 2d King of Spain; and that for the Year 1702, not only the Troops which this State took into Service that Year, but those hired the Beginning of the foregoing Year, are reckoned all together; which if put down more distinctly, would have shewn, that this State had reinforced their Troops with above 50000 Men, a considerable Time before Great-Britain came to make any particular Augmentation; which earlier Arming, to the excessive Expence of this State, well deserved to be allowed for by some kind of Compensation.

'Twill not be further necessary, to spend time in shewing some particular Errours that are in the foresaid Estimate; but passing them by, it shall suffice to prove, that the Estimate delivered into the Lower House, does by no Means make out, what 'tis intended to make out, namely, that the States General have furnished 20837 Men too few, or Great Britain 13891 too many, to the War in the Netherlands: Which certainly is a strange Conclusion, formed upon an Estimate that clearly and plainly shews, that the United Netherlands, tho' much inferiour in Strength to Great Britain, have yet furnished and maintained in the Netherlands, from the Beginning of the War to this Day, not only as many Troops as Great Britain, but beyond Comparison more: However, to form this Conclusion, the two following Positions were laid down.

First, that this State obliged it self in the Beginning of the War, to bring into the Field in the Netherlands 60000 Men, to 40000 Men on the Part of Great Britain; and over and above, to maintain 42000 Men in the Garrisons.

And secondly, that this State is obliged, according to the foresaid Proportion of 60 to 40, or of 3 to 2, to contribute to the Charge of the Troops, which have since been taken into Service by Great Britain and this State.

From what is inserted in the forementioned Estimate of the Troops in the Netherlands, it does not appear how the second Position can be pretended to be made out: But the first, is in the said Estimate of Troops founded upon a verbal Message, which the late King of Great Britain, of glorious Memory, caused to be delivered in the Year 1702 to the Parliament, by Mr. Vernon Secretary of State, and the Address of the Lower House supposes that an Agreement was actually made upon that Foot; and 'tis likely, the second Position is drawn as a Consequence from the first.

It cannot but seem strange, that no Scruple should be made to lay so considerable a Matter to the Charge of the States, without first hearing them, and without any other Foundation than a verbal Message, or an Agreement, that is supposed, but not proved, to have been concluded; when on the contrary, 'tis just before owned it could not be found, that such an Agreement or Convention was ratified. This State were obliged to be content with Great Britain's furnishing in the Beginning of the War no more than forty thousand Men in the Netherlands, in so great a Disproportion with respect to this State; not because there was any Convention or Agreement made about it, or that it was at all reasonable, but because no more was consented to by the Parliament, the Reasons of which are probably fresh still in the Remembrance of many; and at that Time the only Course this State could take, was to burthen it self with so great a Disproportion, and to wait till in the Continuance of the War it should be made good to them. But to let this lye, and to demonstrate how groundless the foresaid two Positions are, the States rest fully assured, that it can never be proved that they have obliged themselves to maintain the forementioned sixty and forty thousand Men, much less that they have ever owned (which yet is the Point properly in Question) that Great-Britain would sufficiently discharge it self by furnishing no more than 40000 Men, and especially that it cannot be proved that this State has subjected it self to the Proportion of 60000 to 40000 or of 3 to 2, in the maintaining of Troops, which in the Course of the War might be found necessary to be taken into Service for augmenting the Army in the Netherlands.

Not indeed was there the least Reason for all this: For Great Britain and this State were equally obliged, according to the sixth Article of the Treaty of the 3d of March 1678, and according to the 7th Article of that of the 11th of November 1701, to employ in each others Assistance, *toute leur puissance, et toutes leurs forces, par Mer et par Terre*, and according to the 4th Article of the Grand Alliance, to stand by each other with all their Power, *omnibus viribus*: Great Britain was inconvestably then, as now, more powerful than this State, and could not in the Beginning of this War, when Portugal and Savoy were not come into the Grand Alliance, make good in Spain and in Italy, as she has done since, her Deficiency in the Netherlands; and consequently, Great Britain, to perform the foresaid sixth Article of the Treaty of the 3d of March 1678, the 7th Article of the Treaty of the 11th of November 1701, and the 4th Article of the Grand Alliance, ought necessarily to maintain a greater Number of Troops than this State in the Netherlands, the only Part where both in the Beginning of the War brought an Army into the Field.

And particularly, if the same Proportion were observed by Land as at Sea, which is five to three; a Proportion, which is actually observed in the Estimates of the mutual Succours, stipulated in the forementioned Treaty of the 3d of March 1678 by the first separate Article, Great Britain would be obliged to furnish one hundred and seventy thousand Men, against the hundred and two thousand, which 'tis pretended this State undertook to furnish to the Army and to the Garrisons, including in those 170000 the Guards and Garrisons at home; or at least 108000 Men, against the 60000, which alone 'tis pretended ought to be reckoned in computing the Proportion, tho' very erroneously, as shall presently be shewn.

But if the Proportion of two thirds to one third were to be observed, which during the War has in several other Occasions been done, then should England have brought into the Field 120000 Men, against the foresaid 60000; or rather 204000, against the foresaid 102000, including likewise the Guards and Garrisons at home in the 204000, but not in the 150000.

If it should be computed, not how many more Troops Great-Britain was obliged to furnish to the War in the Netherlands, in Proportion to what this State furnished to it, but how many fewer Troops this State might have furnished in Proportion to what Great-Britain did; this State would have discharged it self in the Beginning of the War, according to the first Rule of Proportion, by furnishing 24000 Men, and according

according to the second by furnishing 20000, against the 40000 furnished by Great Britain: Whereas this State, according to what is set down in the foresaid Estimate or List of Troops, did in the first Year furnish, not barely 60000, but 68242 Men, besides 42000 in Garrisons. From which 'tis superabundantly manifest, that this State has had no Cause to subject it self to so unreasonable a Proportion, or to be content with it.

Then supposing it were granted that this State, notwithstanding the foresaid enormous Disproportion, had engaged in the Beginning of the War (as is pretended) to furnish in the Netherlands 60000 Men to the Army, and 42000 Men to the Garrisons, against 40000 furnished by Great Britain; yet would it not by any Means follow, that the State ought to subject it self to the like Disproportion, with respect to the Troops which Great Britain and this State have since judged necessary to take into Service, to carry on the War in the Netherlands with the greater Vigour.

But on the other Hand, the forementioned enormous Disproportion, and the Willingness which this State shewed in the Beginning, to set a good Example to others, ought to be the stronger Inducement to Great Britain, in the Course of the War, as new Efforts might be requisite to be made, to take the Burthen of them on it self, whether those Efforts were proper to be made in the Netherlands, or in other Parts, till the said Disproportion were thereby in some Measure ballanced and evened.

And altho' Great Britain could not be prevailed with, in the second Year of the War, when 'twas judged necessary to augment the Army in the Netherlands with 20000 Men, to take upon her self the whole Charge of them, as from what has been said is evident she might well have thought her self obliged to do; yet Great Britain, neither then, nor since, has ever pretended that this State was obliged to bear more than the Half of that Charge.

Further, it deserves special Remark, that a Distinction is made between the 60000 Men, which 'tis pretended this State engaged to furnish to the Army, and the 42000 for the Garrisons; and that the 60000 Men only are allowed in the Computation of the Proportion between Great-Britain and this State; as if the 42000 Men were a private Account, that could not be brought into the Computation of the Charge of the War.

But what is yet harder to reconcile to Reason and Equity, is, that this State, which in the beginning of the War was blocked up by the Troops of France, and which for that, and for no other Reason, had need of 42000 Men to garrison its Frontiers, as is specified in the foresaid Estimate, while Great-Britain, because of its happy Situation, could secure it self with an incomparably less Number of Forces, shall not be allowed to bring to Account those 42000 Men against Great-Britain, if not all of them, at least so many as exceed the Number of Forces which Great-Britain kept up in its own Dominions. If two Allies, of like Ability, mutually oblige themselves to carry on a War with all their Power, *omnibus viribus*, and one of the two has Need (for Instance) of 20000 Men more than the other for garrisoning his Frontiers, is it reasonable, or possible, that both should bring an equal Number of Troops into the Field? How much less then, can this be required, when He of the two, who is supposed to have Need of 20000 of his Men, is of much less Power than the other?

Supposing again, that the Garrisons can neither in whole nor in part, be brought into Account against Great Britain, 'tis a great Mistake, that this State in any Year of the War employed 42000 Men to garrison their Frontiers. 'Tis true, that the List of the Garrisons which is made out Yearly, before the Army takes the Field, does some Years amount to about 40000 Men; but 'tis sufficiently known, that Year after Year, when the Army was once formed, immediately part of the Garrisons of the Places which were covered by the Army, were drawn out to it; that the rest, all but a few Regiments, have been constantly obliged to hold themselves in Readiness, to take the Field on the first Order, to change with those Regiments which might happen to suffer in Battles or in Sieges, as such Changes have been practised almost every Year: 'Tis also as well known, that on those Occasions the States have, besides the ordinary Pay, paid not only Waggon-Money, but Recruit-Money, to great Part of the Regiments which have remained in Garrison.

That till the Year 1706, or till the Reduction of Brabant and Flanders, a flying Army was formed Yearly out of the Garrisons of Dutch-Flanders, which till the said Year 1706 made a full third Part of the whole Number of the Garrisons; by which the Enemy were obliged to maintain a much greater Number of Troops in the Country of Waes, and along the Canal of Bruges.

And that this State, since the Year 1706, far from 42000 Men, has not employed the third Part of that Number to garrison their Frontiers, and has let all the rest act in the Netherlands; whereby she has been liable to more than one Invasion, which the Enemy durst not have attempted, had the Frontiers been better garrisoned.

'Tis true, Part of the Troops of this State have been put into the Spanish Towns; but 'tis undeniable, that the Queen's Troops have as well been employed for those Garrisons, and are now, as those of this State. And if after the taking of Lisle, Tournay, and other conquered Places in French Flanders, and Artois, some more Troops have been employed to garrison them, the Spanish Netherlands, which are thereby covered do now require only such moderate Garrisons, that 'tis a great Mistake to pretend the Army is weakened by the garrisoning of Conquests, and that at this time above 40000 Men are employed in Garrisons; not to urge, that the Enemy is obliged, since the Reduction of those Places, to keep much more numerous Garrisons on their Frontiers, quite up to the Somme, than before.

From all this 'tis not difficult to judge, which of the two is in the Right, those who directly against the Treaties of the 3d of March 1678, of the 11th of November 1701, and against the Grand Alliance, against all Reason and Equity, and against the received Proportion, only on the Foundation of a verbal Message to the Parliament, without the Knowledge or Participation of this State, and who at most can make out but Part of what they undertake to deduce therefrom, maintain, that Great Britain has furnished thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety two Men over, or this State twenty thousand eight hundred thirty seven short, to the War in the Netherlands. Or they on the contrary, who grounding their Assertion on the plain Letter of the foresaid three Treaties, on the most manifest and incontestable Difference between the Power of Great Britain and of this State, and on the received Proportion, maintain that Great Britain has not furnished to the War in the Netherlands, half the Troops it ought to have furnished there in Proportion to this State, even though it should be allowed, which however for the forementioned Reasons can by no Means be allowed, that the 42000 Men which 'tis eroneously pretended serve in the Garrisons, ought not to be brought into the Computation.

And who in Consequence affirm, that tho' Great Britain has made much greater Efforts out of the Netherlands, namely by Sea, in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, than the States General; these however cannot be charged by Great Britain, with not having performed their Engagements, as long as Great Britain does not make appear, that those greater Efforts out of the Netherlands do considerably exceed its Deficiency in them.

And whereas the Earl of Strafford, Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her Majesty of Great Britain, has notified, that her Majesty expects, that with respect to the Troops taken into Service in the Netherlands since the Year 1703, this State, in Consideration of the 15178 Men now paid by her Majesty, should supply what is wanting of their Contingent in Proportion to three-fifths against them, or that her Majesty will lessen the foresaid 15178 Men in Proportion to three-fifths against the Troops of this State; it cannot be unserviceable, for the better understanding of this, to subjoyn the following Account, shewing how the Case stands as to those Troops.

The Troops in the Pay of Great Britain, which serve in the Netherlands, amount, according to the List laid before the Parliament in 1712, to	65197
To be deducted, one Battalion of Palatines, inserted in the List under the Year 1702, which never served in the Netherlands,	600
	64597
The Troops in the Pay of the United Netherlands, which serve in the Netherlands, amount, according to the foresaid List, to	122458
But under the Year 1701, too many are reckoned, by	1949
	120509
Per Contra, under the Year 1702, too few are reckoned, by	1091
Under the Year 1706, too many are deducted for the Troops for Italy, by	1538
	2630
	123139

The

The Troops of Great Britain and of this State amount together to	187736
According to what is pretended by Great Britain, this State engaged in the Beginning of the War to furnish	102000
Great Britain	40000
In the Year 1703,	
Great Britain	10000
This State	10000
Since the Year 1703, Great Britain and this State took into Service 25736 Men, of which this State, as is pretended by Great Britain, ought to pay three Fifths, or	15442
Great Britain two Fifths, or	10294
	60294 127442
Great Britain pays in all, as above,	64597
Ergo too much by	4303
This State pays in all, as above,	123139
Ergo too little by	4303

By this Account it appears, first, that Great-Britain has furnished 14597 Men, above the first 40000 and 10000, and not 15178 as is pretended; and secondly, That supposing the erroneous Positions of Great-Britain to be right, namely, that this State in the Beginning of the War engaged to furnish to the War in the Netherlands 102000 Men, against 40000 furnished by Great-Britain; that Great-Britain by furnishing 40000 Men has fully performed the Treaties; and that this State ought to pay three fifths of the Troops which have been taken into Service since the Year 1703, and Great-Britain but two fifths; yet then the Disproportion would amount to no more than 4303 Men.

But in Ballance to this, no Regard is had, first, That this State took into Service above 50000 Men a considerable time before Great Britain made any Augmentation; and secondly, that this State, according to the foresaid List, paid some Years together 8242 Gulders, or (the Errors in the List being corrected) 7385 Men, above the 102000 which 'tis erroneously pretended this State ought to furnish for its Contingent, and above its Half of the 20000 Men taken into Service in the Year 1703. Which two Articles do so far over-ballance the small Disproportion that may have been these last Years, in case the forementioned Positions were well-grounded, as they are not in any wise, that at the Bottom the pretended Disproportion does not deserve the least Reflection.

All this must be more than sufficient to remove what by the foresaid Resolutions or Votes and the Address of the Lower House is laid to the Charge of this State upon this Head; there remains only the Censure, that the Condition for prohibiting Commerce upon which the Augmentation of 20000 Men in 1703 was granted, has not been kept by this State; but to remove this Objection clear out of the Way likewise, be it observed, That before it can be affirmed that this State has failed to perform that Condition, it must be proved that this State accepted that Condition, which it can never be proved to have done longer than for the Term of one Year, as the Agreement of the 12th of April 1703 entered into on Occasion of the said Prohibition, testifies: At that time this State, notwithstanding a great Number of Difficulties which this State found in such a Prohibition, and which could have no Place in England, because before the War Commerce with France was there sufficiently broken off and prohibited, consented however to make that Prohibition, for a Tryal, during one Year, not as a Condition to which the Augmentation of the Troops was tacked, but out of Deference and Respect for the Sentiments of her Majesty, who had caused Instances to be made on that Subject. That during the said Year the foresaid Prohibition was exactly observed by the States, but that after the Expiration of that Term they were no longer bound to observe it, and at its Expiration they gave Reasons to her Majesty why they could not prolong it, with such Effect, that they were acquiesced with, and since that Time this State has been no more pressed about it, the Augmentation of 20000 Men being from Year to Year continued, and the Sums for that Augmentation consented to by the lower House, without any Mention made of the foresaid Condition. So that certainly it must be thought very strange, that now after the Course of so many Years, this Matter should be revived again, and this State be charged with not having performed a Condition, which they never took upon them for more than one Year, and consequently could not be bound by it longer.

[*The further Continuation of this Piece shall be found in our next.*]

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Tuesday, being the 8th of April, will be Reviv'd the Tragedy of Julius Cæsar: With the Death of Brutus and Cassius. Written by Shakespear. All the Parts dispos'd to the best Advantage. By Her Majesty's Command, No Persons are to be admitted behind the Scenes.

Whereas the Musick in the Opera of Diocletian was design'd to have been Performed at Stationer's-Hall to Morrow being Wednesday the 9th of April, (for the Benefit of Mr. Smith and Mr. Cuthbert) some of the Performers being indispos'd, it is obliged to be defer'd for some Time; Notice will be given in this Paper and the Spectator a Week before when the Performance shall be.

Lost April the 5th between 5 and 7 of the Clock in the Afternoon, between Exchange-Alley and the Middle of Wood-street, a Parchment Cover Pocket-Book, written upon the Cover out-side Rice Thomas his Book Scripsit Anno Domini 1712. Those that have taken it up, let them bring it to Rice Thomas, Porter, in Princes-street near Stocks-Market, and they shall be Rewarded for their Pains.

Dropt or lost the 7th of April 1712 at the Royal Exchange, a Turkey Letter-Case, in which was a Note under the Hand of G..... C..... for 150l. payable in the Bank of England, with some other Notes and Papers of no use to any but the Owner. Whoever brings the said Turkey Letter-Case to Mr. Henry Hatton, at his Coffee-house in Basing-hall-street, shall of him receive 20s. Reward, and no Questions asked.

Lost or Stole from a Lady's Side upon the Stairs coming down from Whitehall Chappel on Sunday Morning the 6th of April, a Gold Watch-Case, with a double Coat of Arms engraved on the Back-side, viz. Three Scallop Shells, and a Cross with Stars. Whoever brings the same to Mr. Lowesley's, Mercer, at the Wheat-Sheaf and Star upon Ludgate-hill, shall have 2 Guineas Reward, and no Questions asked.

To be Lett at Highgate,

A well-accustomed House, with Stabling, Yard, &c. where the Stage between Highgate and London has been kept, situated in the middle of the Town, and hath been employed for that purpose for many Years last past, and not otherwise. Inquire of Sir Edward Gould at Highgate, or every Wednesday and Saturday Morning at Jonathan's Coffee-house in Exchange-Alley, London. Note, The aforesaid House is so well situated that it hath the Reputation of most of the Trade of the Town, and always in Employment.

Also to be Lett,

A House at 16 l. a Year Rent, near the above Stage House, with a Cellar, and Conveniency of Water, and other Necessaries, as Gardening, &c. Inquire of the aforesaid Sir Edward Gould.

To be Lett or Sold,

A good Brick House, with Sash Windows, Gardens, and all necessary Conveniencies, pleasantly situated, near the Sun-Dial in Upper Holloway near Highgate. Inquire of the aforesaid Sir Edward Gould.

Bickerstaff's Coffee-house to Lett,

Being a good custom'd House well fitted up with all Necessaries, in great Russell-street near the Piazza, Covent-Garden; the Person being indisposed designs to quit it. Inquire at the House.

Mr. Van Nost's Collection of Plaister Figures and Models, of Flemings, Algard, John de Bologne, the Gio and young Quellin, Abundance of Models of Monuments and Figures of Mr. Van Nost, and other eminent Masters (to bring whatever the most extraordinary Collection) will be Sold by Auction at his late Dwelling-house in Hide-Park-Road near the Queen's Head-house, this day the 8th of April. The Sale will begin exactly at 2 in the Afternoon, and continue daily till all are Sold, designing to sell 100 Lots every Evening. After this Sale, the fine Marble Figures and Busto's, curious inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Leaden Figures, and very rich Vases. N. B. For this Part of the Collection there will be Catalogues printed, and a low Price set to every thing, that the Widow may not run the great Risque in things of this Consequence. The Pictures, Drawings, and Prints will also be Sold.

For SALE by the CANDLE.

On Thursday the 10th Instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-street, at 4 in the Afternoon (only 1 Cask to a Lott) viz. 10 Butts of Excellent new Sherry, and 4 Butts of the right Rota Teint Wine, imported directly from Cadiz, neat, entire, and just landed; now in a Ware-house in the Gateway of Somerset-Key, between London-Bridge and Billingsgate; 13 Pipes and 2 Hhds of Excellent new Red Barrabar, and 3 Pipes of new White Carcavalla Lisbon Wines, neat, just landed; now in a Ware-house in Wiggans Key Gateway, between Billingsgate and the Custom-house. 10 Pipes of Excellent ... Brandy, neat, full Proof, and of a curious flavour, imported by the Italian Galley from Leghorn; now in a Ware-house in the Dar. Gateway of Galley-Key, between the Custom-house and Tower-Dock. Also 30 Iron Anchors, 10 Anchors, and 6 half Hhds of French Brandy, extraordinary good, mellow, and of the right flavour; in a Cellar under a Chandler's Shop, near the Peacock Ale-house in Fleet-Lane, between the Custom-house and Tower-street. All the said Wines and Brandies to be shewn and tasted all Day to Morrow and Thursday till the time of Sale. To be Sold by Tho. Tomkins, Broker, in Scalding-lane in Tower-street.

The small remainder of right French Brandy, best sort, as they that understand it will say, 14 to be Sold at 12 s. 6 d. by the Gallon, (more under a Gallon) at a Glazier's next Skinner's-Hall in Dowgate-Hill.

At Madam Lane Platts over-against the White Swan Ale-house in Lower-street, are to be Sold the following Goods, Copper Bottoms for Stills; and Coppers from 4 Foot in the Lagg to 16 Inches, with Straight and Taper Sides for Glass, and Crowns for the Still Heads, and Sides to the Crowns ad gerable; with upper Parts for the Stills ready Forged and fit to make up Strong, Middling, Slight, and fit for any Brewer or Copper-Smith's use: To be Sold at 13 d. Halfpenny per Pound ready Money. Copper Kettles from 3 Foot down to 18 Inches over at the Top, and small flat Copper Bottoms from 18 Inches down to 10, of a middling Substance, and very good Ware, at 14 d. Halfpenny per Pound. The Particulars to be seen at the Place by above-mentioned by any Person who may have Occasion for them any Day in the Week.

A SALE of WINES by RETALE.

Excellent new Bene-Carlo Barcelona at 4 s. 6 d. per Gallon, and 1 s. 6 d. a Quart; Red and White Oporto, at 5 s. per Gallon and 1 s. 6 d. a Quart; Mountain Malaga at 6 s. per Gallon and 2 s. a Quart; Cannon French Claret at 4 s. per Gallon and 1 s. per Quart; French Brandy at 13 s. per Gallon; and other sorts of very good Brandy at 8 s. per Gallon. Also curious new French White Wine at 7 s. per Gallon. Likewise true Lemon-Juice at 5 s. a Gallon, and 1 s. a Quart. All true neat Wines, and fit to Bottle; in a Vault under the House of Mr. Sandelson, Merchant, in St. Sweethin's-lane, next Door but one to the Rising-Sun and Dial, that lead leading into Canon-street. Attendance every Day till Night.

This Day is Published,

A full Answer to the Arguments of the Reverend Dr. Jonathan Edwards for the Opinion of St. Austin concerning the first Sin of Adam for Guilt to all his Posterity. Proving that Doctrine to be contrary, 1. To the Common Principles of Mankind. 2. To the clear Evidence of Reason. 3. To the Scriptures Expounded by the Holy Fathers. 4. To the Sentiments of most of the Antients before St. Austin's Time, and of the Greek and Eastern Churches at and after that Time. By Daniel Whitby, D.D. Printed for John Wyat at the Rose in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Sermons on several Occasions, by the late Reverend Thomas Whitaker, A. M. Pastor to a Church at Lepes in Yorkshire. With his Character by Mr. Jollie, a Discourse on his Funeral by Mr. Thomas Dickenson, and two Sermons to the People by Mr. T. Bradbury. Printed for John Penrose Bookseller in Leeds, and Sold by him, and E. Tracy at the 3 Bibles on London-Bridge.

Desid. Erasmi Roterodami Colloquia familiaria, notis novis illustrata. Ad usum Juventutis Poetices humanitatis studiis imbuendæ, apud omnes Protestantes, Britannos præsertim, & Hibernos. Editio nitidissima, emendatissima, auctiorque præcedentibus. Dublinii: Typis Aaronis Rhami, Impensis Josiæ Churchill Londinensis, & Elizæi Dobson Dublinensis Bibliopolarum, apud quos prostant venales. M D C C XII.

Sure and certain Methods of attaining a long and healthful Life; With Means for correcting a bad Constitution, &c. Written originally in Italian by Lewis Cornaro, a noble Venetian, when he was near an hundred Years of Age. The 2d Edition. Printed for D. Midwinter at the three Crowns in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Now Published against Lent,

A Catechetical Course of Sermons for the whole Year; being an Explanation of the Church Catechism, in 52 distinct Discourses on so many several Texts of Scripture; wherein are briefly contain'd the most necessary Points of Christian Doctrine. Recommended especially for the use of Families. In 2 Volumes. By Peter Newcome, M. A. Vicar of Hackney in Middlesex. The 3d Edition, Printed for J. Wyat, at the Rose in St. Paul's Church yard.

Epigrammatum Delectus, 12mo. Electa Majora ex Ovidio, &c. 8vo. Fabularum Delectus, 8vo. Dion. Halicarnassæus, 8vo. Excerpta ex Ovidio, 8vo. Nouns and Verbs, 8vo. English Particles, 8vo. shorter Examples, 12°. per Willymot. Sophoclis Tragœdiæ, 8vo. Phædri Fabulæ, 8vo. Epigrammata Græca, 8vo. per Johnson. Euripidis Tragœdiæ, 8vo. Theocritus Græ. Lat. cum scholiis & variis Lect. 8vo. Lucianus Græ. Lat. 8vo. Ciceronis Orat. Selectæ, 12°. Pindarus Græ. Lat. Fol. All Printed for W. Innys at the Prince's Arms in St. Paul's Church-yard.

A New Voyage round the World; describing the Isthmus of America, the Bay of Campeachy, &c. The Streights of Magellan, the Passage by Terra del Fuego, the South-Sea Coasts of Chili, Peru, Mexico, and California. The Ladrones, the Philippine and East-India Islands, &c. A Description of Tunquin in the East-Indies, of the Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides, Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the World. As also a Voyage to New-Holland, wherein are described several Parts of that Continent, and of the Adjacent Islands, &c. A Description of the Coast of New-Guinea, their Soil, Rivers, Harbours, Plants, Fruits, Animals, and Inhabitants, their Customs, Religion, Government, Trade, &c. Illustrated with several Maps and Draughts. In 2 Vol. By Capt. Wm Dampier. Printed for James Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Just Published,

A Sermon Preached at St. John's-Church in Utrecht on Sunday March the 9-20. 1711, being the Day after the Anniversary of her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne. By Tho. Dibben, A. M. Rector of Great Fontmel in Dorsetshire, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Privy-Seal. Published by the Command of their Excellencies her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Utrecht. Printed for B. Lintott at the Cross-Keys between the two Temple-Gates in Fleet-street.

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